

# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company.  
Washington Union Coal Company.

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AUGUST, 1926

THE BEST SAFETY  
DEVICE IS A  
CAREFUL MAN



## SUPREMACY IN FINE STEEL

IN THE PERCENTAGE OF COSTLY CHROME VANADIUM STEEL USED, DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR OUTRANKS ANY OTHER AUTOMOBILE IN THE WORLD, regardless of cost.

It is everywhere conceded that Chrome Vanadium Steel is the toughest and most enduring metal ever created for use in the vital parts of a motor car.

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## Mack's

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**MACK'S SHOE STORE**

Rock Springs, Wyo.

The Place to Get  
Good Things to Eat  
**HOWARD'S**

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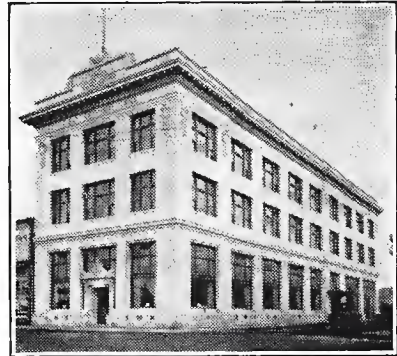
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Thus it costs you less per pound. And because you can serve it in many tempting ways, it is always welcome until the last delicious part is consumed.

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All fresh Fruits—Berries and Vegetables in season  
Come and let us help you plan your evening meal.

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Tono, Washington

## "American Beauty"

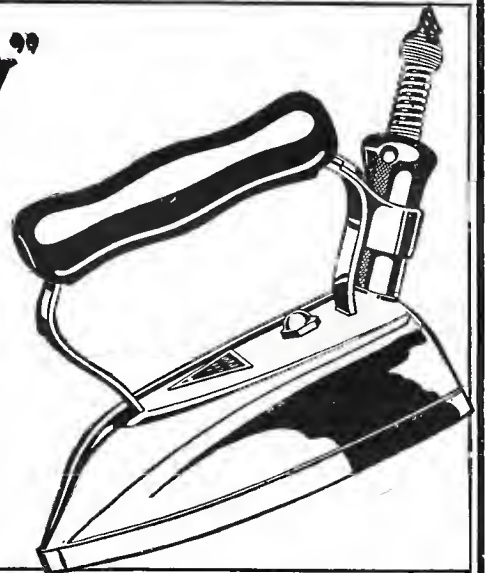
### ELECTRIC IRON

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Stop worrying. Do the work easier, quicker and better with an iron that will last many, many years, maybe a lifetime.

The best is always the cheapest in the long run.



## Southern Wyoming Electric Co.

Rock Springs, Wyoming



# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 3

AUGUST, 1926

NUMBER 8

## Saving Property and Losing a Life

ON July 12th an employe, a miner, was killed by a fall of coal, leaving a wife and three young dependent children. In a newspaper account of the accident, the employe was commended for the care displayed by the victim, who, it was said, was attempting to push a mine car out of the working place before the cave occurred. The partner of the man who was killed testified that after they had received warning of an impending fall, the victim remained to load his tools into a mine car, later calling to the survivor, who was outside and in a safe place, to come back and help him move the car, which he declined to do. The fall came, burying the husband and father as well as the tools, which were his property, and likewise the mine car.

We hold that it is questionable manners to criticise the conduct of a man who is employed in an honorable vocation for the things he may or may not have done just preceding his death, keeping in mind that if he was wrong he paid a bitter price for his error, and if he was not wrong he, being dead, is without defense. We do wish to emphasize that property, whether it belongs to the individual or the company, is bought too dearly when the price paid is a human life. It is a fine thing to risk life to save life, and mine workers have not hesitated in the past and will not in the future fail when the issue arises. Risking life to save a few tools, or even a mine car, is another thing, and the employes of these companies are not expected to make the attempt.

When there is the least evidence of bad top conditions, the mine worker should either cure the situation at once, or if the task is beyond his safe capacity, he should get out now—regardless of tools or mine cars.

## The Dixie Mine Explosion

ON June 22nd nine men were killed in the Dixie Mine of the Moffat Coal Company, located in the Woodstock Seam, 42 inches thick, near Moffat, Bibb County, Alabama. Press reports indicate that five of the dead were white, four colored men; two mine foremen among the victims. The State Mine In-

spector's report charges the explosion to the ignition of a pocket of gas and "with ventilation restored no further danger existed." This brings us to the question, why is not ventilation maintained before explosions occur? Gas can only accumulate under ordinary conditions when ventilation is deficient, or is temporarily diverted, or obstructed. Failure to keep fans going, to maintain break-throughs, curtains or other stoppings, represent ninety per cent of the deflections in ventilation that take place. AIR! AIR! AIR! Air everywhere, and most of all at the face. The still places below the ripples where the water tumbles in a trout stream are the places in which to catch fish; and so it is in a mine, the still places are the ones in which to find death.

## The Prize Winners

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article telling how Superior won the Safety Pennant, for the best safety record for the first half of the year. As Superior not only made the best record, but also the highest per cent of improvement over the previous year's record, the period covered by the Safety Pennant competition, a further prize of one hundred good readable books will be awarded to the Community Council of Superior. The book prize originated the first of the year, Reliance Community Council the first winners of the books. Unfortunately, but two districts, Rock Springs and Hanna, remained without a fatal accident during the first half of 1926, Rock Springs falling out by reason of a fatal accident which occurred July 12th. Can Hanna weather the remaining portion of the year? Let us hope that it may.

## The Lansing, Kansas, Strike

The Story of a Coal Strike That Was Engineered,  
Carried Out and Settled Below Sea Level.

KANSAS is a state of waving wheat fields, tall corn, a wonderful little coal field down in the southeast corner—and Alex Howatt. John Brown once lived there, putting Ossawatimie on the map in 1856. In 1859 John Brown surrendered to Col. Robt. E. Lee of the United States Army, dying at the end of a rope in

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to EDITOR, EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE, UNION PACIFIC COAL CO., ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING. JESSIE McDIARMID, Editor.

December, 1859. Since then both John Brown and Kansas have been "marching on."

Up in the northeastern part of the state is Lansing, where the state has a big penitentiary and a small coal mine. The state mine is reached through a shaft 730 feet in depth, the seam worked long-wall is 22 inches thick and lies below sea level. 372 men who wear the same style of clothes aided by a 30-inch gauge electric locomotive and 13 mules, get out 200 tons of coal a day. In passing we wish to say that we never worked in the mine and never met a man who would admit he did. The mine is strictly Non-Union.

When about one-fifth of the noon day lunch had been sent into the mine on July 9th, the bottom men pulled some heavy timbers across the cage, thereafter phoning to the deputy warden who fills the place of mine superintendent, that another great strike had been called, and that the "stuff was off," until the following demands were met:

"Release of men who agitated the strike July 8th—none to be punished.

"All coal miners to be moved from cellhouse B to cellhouse C. (The latter is a new cellhouse, not a clubhouse).

"Three square meals a day.

"Demands to be published in a newspaper under photograph and signature of Governor Paulen and a copy of the paper dropped down the shaft to verify carrying out of the agreement."

No complaint was made regarding turn, wages or conditions. Thirteen guards on duty below were locked up with the mules before negotiations over the telephone were inaugurated. The super (beg your pardon) warden, refused to get excited and threats were made to gas the mine by saturating four cans of carbide which were below. (Another argument for electric lamps; page John Ryan).

Next the boys began to get hungry and they phoned their intention to barbecue a mule. The warden reminded them that the state mules were over fifteen years of age, and besides, the drivers individually and collectively refused to give up their pets; so that plan was dropped. Some one suggested stopping the fan but as that would be hard on the guards and the mules, that was given up and the strike settled down to an endurance test, the basis a twenty-four hour day.

Early on the evening of July 10th the "pit committee" phoned up that they were ready to "accept the old scale," asking that some sandwiches be sent down, stating that they were too weak to remove the barricades placed across the mine cage. Again the warden was adamant, and in a few moments the cage was cleared and the first cage load of strikers with one guard came up, the remainder hoisted in

35 minutes and the strike was over in 33 hours. After being passed through the bath house the boys were given their supper and then locked in their cells for the night. "We didn't get much of a meal," one of the boys said, "just a plate of beans and some bread, and, besides we lost a chance to see the Sunday game of baseball."

This was the third "strike" pulled at Lansing; the first in 1901 when the mutiny lasted for five days. In 1916 more than 300 men locked the cage, holding the fort for two and one-half days, so it may be said that strikes are growing both fewer and shorter. The guards below with the strikers reported the best of treatment, "peace and harmony prevailing." Almost any fellow would get tired of a job like that at Lansing. Working six days every week, everything checked off, no time for fishing or auto riding "is was than no job at all."

### Cumberland Goes to San Francisco

ON July 24th the contest between the ten First Aid and Mine Rescue teams maintained by The Union Pacific Coal Company was conducted at Rock Springs under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Mines, the Bureau's Engineers from Salt Lake and Denver, together with the miners' friend, W. D. (Billy) Ryan, Safety Supervisor of the Bureau of Mines.

Again Cumberland proved the winner, the No. 2 Team taking first place with a rating of 196.3 points out of a possible 200. Hanna ran second with 189.7 points, Rock Springs No. 8 Team taking third place with 188.4 points.

The personnel of Cumberland No. 2 Team consisted of Lyman Fearn, Captain; T. H. Robertson, Frank Buchanan, Charles French, Charles Clark and Henry Goddard, who acted as Patient. The Cumberland Team will attend the International First Aid and Mine Rescue contest to be held in San Francisco September 2, 3 and 4th, Safety Engineer John A. Smith accompanying the party.

The boys from Cumberland have served notice to the United States, Canada and Mexico that they propose to leave San Francisco with the first prize, and Lyman Fearn has the reputation of making very few idle threats.

### Band Organized in Winton

CUMBERLAND, you had better look to your laurels in the matter of a community band. Winton is organizing a band of fifty pieces. Professor Jim Sartoris of Rock Springs is to be the teacher and conductor; already a great deal of trained musical talent has been discovered and many more of the Winton young people are starting in with lessons on band instruments.

We wish to offer our congratulations and heartiest good wishes to Winton. Perhaps we could wish nothing better than the sort of success and community cooperation that the Cumberland Band has enjoyed.

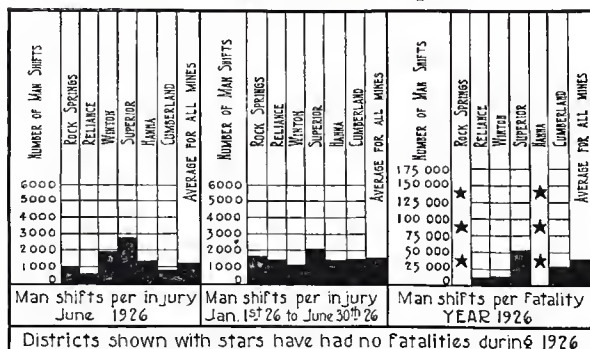




# SAFETY



## June Accident Graph



In presenting the June accident graph, it will be noted one fatal accident is reported. Also the average man shifts worked per injury has decreased again, the figure for June being 1,208 as compared with 1,281 for May. In calculating this average, only such accidents are taken into account as cause a loss of seven days or more. Accident reports show a great many cases where two or three days are lost on account of minor accidents. When the mines are working only two or three days per week, any loss of time greatly decreases a man's earnings.

A study of the accident reports shows that in practically every case a little forethought would have prevented the accident. A careless mis-step, or a thoughtless action results in an injury causing a loss of time. Most accidents are not of a serious character, the majority being injuries to feet from falling coal; injuries to eyes due to small pieces of coal or rock; and injured hands or arms due to spragging cars or pulling down loose top. These accidents occur at the faces, and the causes are all under the control of the individual workman. A little more thought and careful work on the part of each individual in the mines will result in a decrease in these lost time accidents. The results of carefulness to the individual and those dependent upon him more than repay for the effort. Remember that the most efficient safety device is a careful workman.

## June Accidents

- Miner**—FATAL—When about to remove loose pieces of coal from rib after a shot, a small piece (about 20 pounds) fell, striking him on head, fracturing skull. Injured man died about three hours later while being removed to hospital.
- Miner**—Was standing with hand on a prop. As motor-man started to pull loaded car rope caught car dislodging it, striking him upon fingers.
- Inside laborer**—Was moving conveyor pan from machine and caught his hand upon sharp corner of pan, lacerating thumb and fore-finger.
- Machine boss**—Was drilling holes to mount locomotive head light when drill caught causing hernia.
- Outside laborer**—Was driving shaft from gear wheel. The piece of brass, used to prevent end of shaft from swelling, was struck on edge with sledge hammer, causing a piece of brass to fly, cutting him over left eye.
- Miner**—Was taking down piece of loose rock which fell bruising finger. Wound later became infected.

**Timberman**—Was holding prop while partner was setting cap piece. A large piece of top rock fell causing scalp wound and slightly bruised shoulder.

**Loader**—While walking up panel plane, hoisting rope swung to side, striking him on foot and knee.

**Driver**—Was pulling empty cars into room, riding on first car with elbow above top of car. His arm was caught against roof, severely bruising it.

**Miner**—Was taking down loose top coal. A piece fell causing slight bruise on leg.

**Teamster**—Was cut on head when walking under shaker screens on tippie. A piece of coal fell from screen, striking him.

**Driller**—Was drilling hole in coal face. Drill became stuck in crack of coal and driller lost control of machine. It struck him on face, cutting lip and causing loss of two teeth.

**Machine runner**—Was snuping machine. Machine struck sulphur, jumped out of cut, swinging around and catching man between machine and rib.

**Loader**—Was pushing car out of room. Slipped on rail falling on arm.

**Car coupler**—Was coupling cars on tippie. Foot injured by car wheels account standing too close to cars.

**Loader**—Loading coal at face of room. Stepped back to avoid fall of coal. Slipped, and injured hand.

## Superior Pennant Winner

**CUMBERLAND**, which won the Safety Pennant for both periods in 1925, has finally been dislodged by Superior which took an early lead and was able to keep it throughout the first six months of 1926, being threatened only at times by Rock Springs, which finished second.

While the general result was practically the same as for the second period in 1925, four of the mining districts showed a marked increase, while two, Winton and Cumberland, fell far below their previous marks to such an extent that the average man shifts per accident for the first six months of the current year is almost identical with that for the year 1925.

Superior, the pennant winner, finished the first six months with 2,019 man shifts for each accident with Rock Springs as runner-up with 1,671. Cumberland, Hanna, and Reliance were grouped with 1,474, 1,437 and 1,435 respectively, with Winton trailing with 1,188.

While the record for non-fatal accidents has measured well up to that of preceding years, the unusually slow working time has accounted for many accidents and it is confidently expected that as work increases in the fall months, our injuries will proportionately decrease.

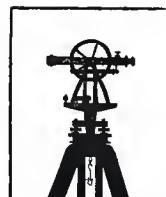
It is well to note at this time that presenting a flag to the mining district showing the largest number of man shifts for each injury is to be made a semi-annual affair, competitive periods to be from January to June and from July to December of each year.

Starting with July, a new period begins with each district on an even basis with a clean slate. Superior has been coming strong all year and has apparently hit its stride and without some healthy work on the part of the other districts is apt to duplicate Cumberland's record of being a two time winner.

Congratulations to the new Safety leaders.



# Engineers' Department



## Use and Care of Flame Testing Lamps

OVER one hundred and eleven years have elapsed since Davy, Claunny and Stephenson developed the three types of flame safety lamps which bear their names, and which have the same elementary principle, namely, the interposing of some form of gauze between the flame and the outer atmosphere. These lamps were made to serve a dual purpose, to furnish illumination and to afford a means of detecting the presence of explosive gas. While mining has made great strides since 1815, the flame safety lamp has been outpointed only for illumination purposes, the electric cap lamp being unquestionably superior in this respect. In testing for explosive gas, however, the flame lamp still remains the only practical apparatus so far devised and while the construction has been much improved, nothing new has been added to the original principle as discovered by Davy and others. Many very accurate machines have been devised for testing mine atmosphere but all have the same defects, they are cumbersome and very complicated, as many cannot be taken into the mine, requiring samples to be brought to the surface, they all require more or less special training in their use and the average mine official is not competent to test with them.

The failure of flame safety lamps in gaseous atmosphere has been proven to have caused many mine disasters with an enormous toll of human life and the present tendency among mining men is to view them with suspicion. Men have said "There are too many flame safety lamps in our mines" that "The flame safety lamp is the most dangerous piece of equipment which can be taken into a gassy mine" but the fact remains that until some simple, safe apparatus is devised, we must still depend on the flame lamp to know the hour-to-hour condition of mine atmosphere.

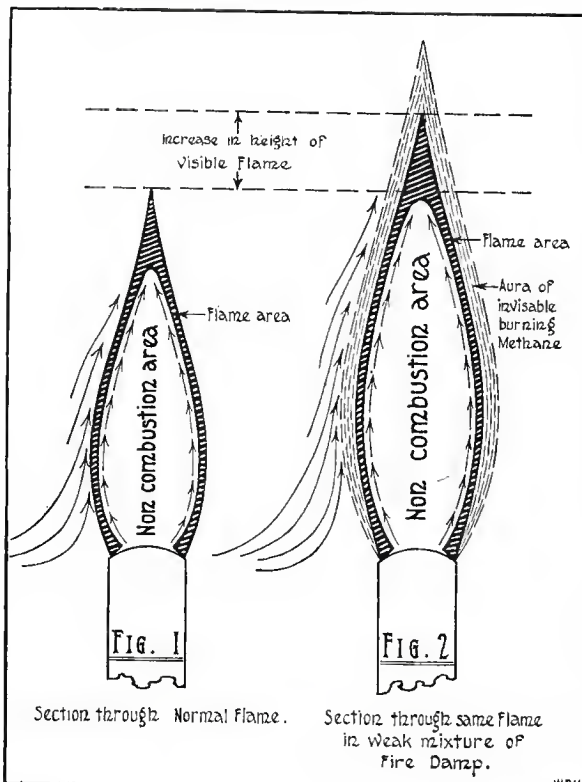
Since these lamps are admittedly very dangerous and since we must have them in the mines, it is very necessary that every man who may be intrusted with one should be familiar with all its faults and virtues.

Men who use safety lamps continually have strong preference for some one type of lamp and many arguments arise as to what constitutes the best and safest lamp for various purposes. In America the Naptha burning lamp is almost universally used and no other form of lamp is considered in this article. There are more Wolfe lamps in use than all other kinds combined, although some firebosses prefer a flat wick Koehler; these two lamps differ very little in general principle but many contend that the flat wick gives more illumination and is more sensitive in gas. This opinion is borne out by a study of the flames of round and flat wicks as shown in Figures 3-4. It is at once apparent from an inspection of the section through both flames that the flat flame presents a larger surface to the air in proportion to its volume than a round flame does. Since combustion varies in intensity according to the amount of surface exposed to fresh air the combustion in the flat flame will be slightly more rapid than in the round, giving rise to a somewhat higher temperature, which makes the flat flame more sensitive to weak mixtures. It has been the writer's experience that with both lamps in good condition and filled with the same grade of fuel, the flat wick will show a small cap where the round wick shows clear. The difference is so small, however, as to be of no importance and the choice of flame shape can be safely left to personal preference.

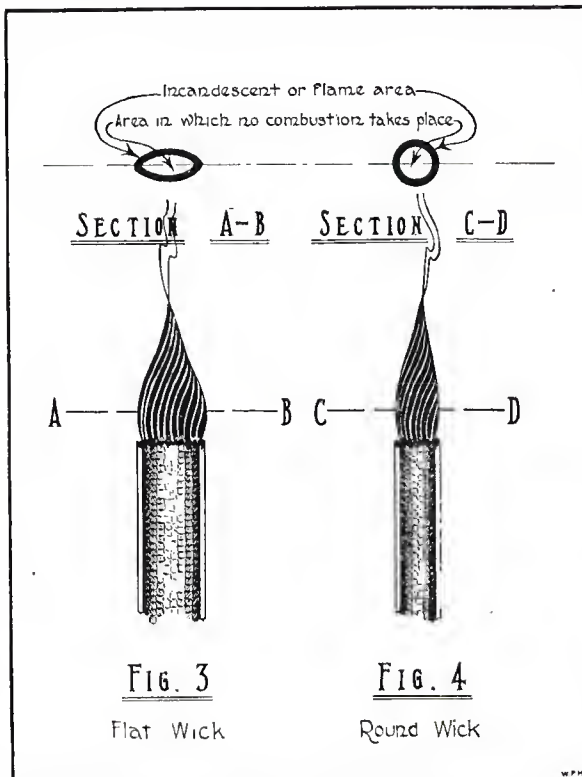
In order to test with a flame lamp one must have a knowledge of the behaviour of a flame when introduced into a gaseous mixture. This flame behaviour is very clearly explained in all the standard text-books, but the method of testing with the so-called "traveling flame" and the "testing flame" is not very clearly understood by many who use these lamps continually.

In Figure 1 a diagram of a standard traveling flame is shown. In Figure 2 the same flame is shown after being introduced into a weak mixture of fire damp. The flame has risen in height as shown, this increase in height being caused by three factors which all tend in the same direction, namely, to increase the length of flame. First, any addition of combustible matter to a flame tends to increase its volume. Second, the gaseous mixture contains slightly less oxygen content per volume and each particle rises somewhat higher than in the normal flame before becoming incandescent. This phenomena being called "The search for oxygen." Third, the temperature within the lamp is increased and the upward velocity of the burning gases is slightly increased, tending to elongate the flame.

Burning methane is not luminous and the auro or cap shown in Figure 2, while always present, is not visible while close to the bright traveling flame, one must therefore depend entirely on the visible elongation of the flame itself to detect the presence of fire damp. With too much fuel in the lamp the flame tends to crawl when the lamp becomes heated, causing one to suspect gas when none is present, on the other hand, in comparatively weak mixtures the elongation is so







small as to be very hard to detect and one is liable to report no gas when a small percentage is actually present. There is also a greater tendency to cause a lamp failure when introducing the full flame into a gaseous mixture.

The small or testing flame is always to be preferred in testing for explosive gas, this method is very well explained in various text-books and it is not necessary to discuss it here. However, it might be well to state that the various percentages as shown by the height of cap tables are not dependable as the slightest change in fuel, temperature, composition of combustible gas, etc., effects the height of cap. It is only necessary to remember that any cap indicates explosive gas and one should be governed accordingly.

Inexperienced firebosses are sometimes deceived by "smoke" or "dust caps," reporting gas where none is present. This can be avoided if the lamp is not filled too full, put in just enough Naptha to last while making the inspection, filling again before the second run, also pull down to the testing flame in absolutely fresh air and make a careful examination of its appearance at this time, one then can easily detect any changes due to the presence of methane.

Since the Wolfe lamp is most common, a sectional diagram of this lamp is shown in Figure 5. Starting at the bottom of the lamp we have first the reservoir. This is filled with about two-thirds of an ounce of specially prepared cotton laid in rings. This cotton soon becomes dirty with the gummy residue from our present day gasolines and should be changed frequently. A lamp used for testing should have the cotton changed at least every six months. No more Naptha should ever be put in a lamp than this cotton will completely absorb.

The reservoir also contains the wick which is in a separate movable tube. This wick should be long enough to reach well down into the reservoir and no more. The wick becomes dirty much more quickly than the packing cotton and should be changed often. A lamp in constant use for testing should have a new wick every two weeks. Put a new wick in dry and burn the exposed end off with a match or other flame,

then carefully remove the charred part, this gives an even wick surface which cannot be obtained by trimming with a knife. To trim an old wick while in the lamp allow the lamp to burn dry and scrape off the charred end thoroughly. This assures an even wick surface which gives an even symmetrical flame.

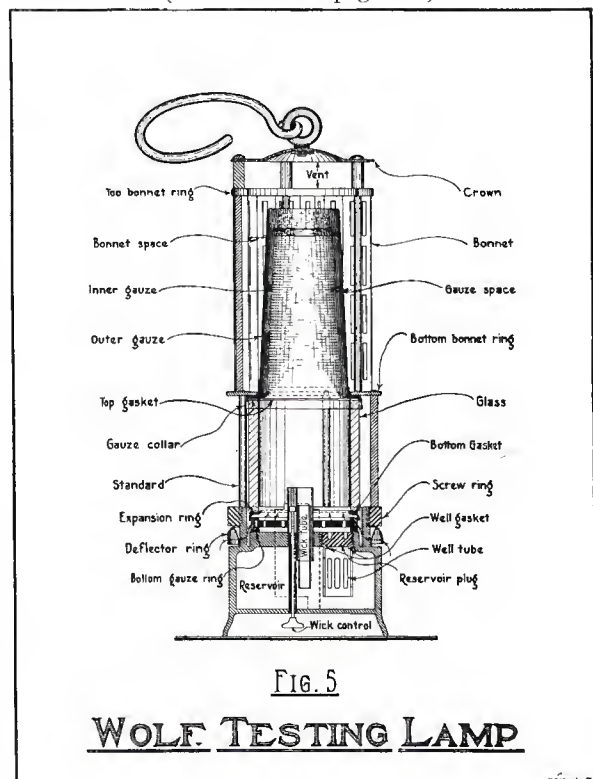
The reservoir plug sometimes causes the lamp to be defective from the following cause: On one style of Wolfe (See Figure 5) the lower gauze ring extends beyond the edge of the reservoir plug and when a new leather gasket is put in the well it sometimes does not allow the plug to seat below the top of the reservoir. This prevents the lower gauze ring from seating gas tight and makes a defective lamp. This particular defect is known to have caused lamp failure and should be very carefully checked. The lower gauze ring usually gives very little trouble but should be inspected for bends and breaks in the gauze.

On top of the lower gauze ring is the expansion ring which is one of the most important parts of the lamp. Its purpose is to give even compression on the glass at all times and to cushion the glass from shock when dropped or struck. This ring is sometimes omitted and sometimes put in upside down, either mistake makes the lamp defective, for the glass is almost sure to break if the lamp is dropped or struck.

The bottom gasket rests directly on the expansion ring and the glass rests immediately on the gasket. The glass should be cut absolutely square for if one side is long the bonnet must be screwed too tight in order to get the opposite edge gas tight. The glass should also be reasonably uniform in thickness. Discard all glasses that show any defects as sand spots and air bubbles as this kind of glass is liable to break when suddenly heated by an explosive mixture.

The gaskets are made from asbestos and are the same both top and bottom. Never use a gasket that is torn or thick in spots, avoid the practice of piling two and three gaskets on top of each other to make the lamp gas tight. When a lamp will not tighten properly with one gasket on top and one on the bottom it indicates that the glass is too sort for that particular lamp or that the expansion ring has lost

(Please turn to page 245)



**WOLFE TESTING LAMP**

# Around the World in—Days

MANY of us recall reading Jules Verne's famous book, "Around the World in Eighty Days." This book came out in 1872, was translated into English and sold to American boys through Harpers Franklin Square Library, a paper covered series about the size of Coal Age; half numbers ten cents; single numbers twenty cents; double numbers forty cents. If memory serves me right "eighty days" was a double number, paid for in "shin plasters," as the fifty, twenty-five, fifteen and ten-cent bills were then called. Forty cents was a lot of money to a boy in the seventies. From the Kansas City Star we glean the following story of the character depicted by the great French author-scientist, who wrote as fiction of many things that have since come true.

Verne's fictional hero, Phineas Fogg, started all this thing of circling the world against a time record. Verne was reading a circular of Cook's Tours one day when the idea came to him of writing a book wherein a man makes a race around the world to win a large bet. Phineas Fogg was the name he chose for the man, and readers of "Around the World in Eighty Days" will remember how Fogg made a wager with members of the Reform Club in London that he could circle the globe in eighty days. The stake was 20,000 pounds sterling (\$100,000), and Fogg was supposed to arrive at the club at 8:45 on the night of December 21 to win his money.

He took his faithful servant, Jean Passepartout, and had a terrible time on the trip. He was followed, for instance, by a detective who believed that Phineas had robbed the Bank of England. He knew danger and adventure all along the trail. Romance was present, too, because he met a woman on an elephant jaunt in Asia, became infatuated with her, and married her.

The night of December 21 arrived, nothing had been heard from Fogg, and the members of the Reform Club were sure they were going to win their bet. Eight forty-five approached, in fact the official watch said 8:44:59 (Verne knew how to put a punch in his novels) when Phineas walked in the front door. The club members had just been figuring how to cash his check, and they had to hand it over to him instead. He did not make much money out of the adventure, however, as, although he won \$100,000, his trip cost him \$95,000, and only \$5,000 remained for himself.

Verne's book was read by the whole reading world, it was talked about at firesides, in the club, and on the streets.

Seventeen years later the idea came to the managing editor of the New York World to try to see if Fogg's record of eighty days could be broken. The editor called in a young woman reporter, Nellie Bly, instructing her to start next day "around the world" cutting five days off the record of Phineas Fogg, "if it were humanly possible to do so."

Nellie Bly was then a vivacious and rather pretty young woman; her real name was Elizabeth Cochran, Nellie Bly a pen name only.

She sailed across the Atlantic, being proposed to on shipboard by a young man who mistook her for an heiress. Nellie disabused him of this belief and enjoyed, on the whole, a pleasant trip across the water.

She was met at Southampton by British newspaper men, who hurried her to London. She was there a very short time and then went to France, where her first stop was Amiens to see Jules Verne. The noted author had requested that she make this stop on her tour, and she saw it was an honor to oblige.

## Thought Her Project Impossible

"In what time do you want to make this trip?" Verne asked her.

"In seventy-five days," Miss Bly answered. "That will break Phineas Fogg's record, with five days for good measure."

"I don't think you will make it," Verne said. "In fact, I don't think you will make it in seventy-nine days."

And then he proceeded to reel off facts and figures that were at his tongue's end to show the girl why Fogg's fictional record could not be beaten. Mrs. Verne listened to most of the dialogue in silence, but on Miss Bly's departure asked to kiss the American girl goodby, which she did with an impress of the lips on each cheek.

From Paris, Nellie cut south and east past Brindisi and through the Suez Canal. She was proposed to five times more, but each time laughed the offers off. On her trip across the Pacific Ocean the seventh proposal came, only to meet the same rejection that had greeted the rest.

On her arrival in San Francisco, she traveled east across the continent, passing through Kansas City, incidentally, on January 23, 1890. She reached New York and her newspaper office January 25, seventy-two days having elapsed from the time she started. Her adventure was heralded all over the country, and the world. For those who are interested in Miss Bly's personal career, it might be told that five years later, going to Chicago on a train, she met Robert Seaman, an elderly multi-millionaire, and later married him. His fortune sustained reverses and she took charge and built it back up for him. She died four years ago, keeping in touch with newspaper work practically until the end.

Nellie Bly's record of 72 days, 6 hours and 11 minutes for circling the world stood for thirteen years, and then, in 1903, Henry Frederick made the trip in 54 days, 7 hours and 20 minutes. Four years more passed and, in 1907, Col. Burnley Campbell took the tour and established a mark of 40 days, 19 hours, 30 minutes, and 37 1/2 seconds. The record of the fictional Phineas Fogg had been practically cut in half, and Colonel Campbell did not win any \$100,000 for the deed, either.

In 1911 Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, a reporter for the Paris Excelsior, was assigned to make the trip and Europe was particularly interested in his venture because he was the first Continental to enter the race. He left Paris at 1:45 o'clock on the afternoon of July 17 and got to the Pacific Coast by way of Moscow, Omsk, Irkutsk, and Vladivostok. Then he went to Yokohama, sailed across the Pacific Ocean to Vancouver, went through Canada to Montreal, came down to New York, and across the Atlantic to Cherbourg and Paris.

He was closely pressed for time every minute of the journey and, up to the last, seemed destined to fail. He was told that he could not land at Cherbourg for several hours because his ship reached there at midnight, but the Excelsior had an auto-boat waiting to take him off the liner.

Climbing down the ship's ladder, Jaeger-Schmidt missed his footing and nearly fell into the sea, a narrow escape from death almost at the end of his journey. He took a few minutes' time out in Cherbourg to let the enthusiastic Frenchmen drink his health, and then climbed into a motor car and was raced to Paris. His elapsed time for the whole trip was thirty-nine days, nineteen hours and forty-three minutes. He beat the time limit that had been set for him by four hours and beat Colonel Campbell's record by about seven minutes less than a day.

John Henry Mears, a reporter for the New York Sun, was the man to break Jaeger-Schmidt's record. Mr. Mears was a theatrical manager formerly asso-



ciated with John Drew and others, and the Sun commissioned him to make the race. He left the office of the Sun at 12:43 o'clock the early morning of July 2, 1913, barely in time to catch the S. S. Mauretania as it sailed for England. He left the Mauretania at Fishguard to save time on the trip to London. He made the jump to Paris, then traveled by train to Berlin, St. Petersburg and Ekaterinburg, where he was delayed eighteen hours by a washout.

He went through Omsk and Irkutsk late and changed to a special train at Harbin to make up time. He reached Japan and sailed on the S. S. Empress of Russia for America. His ship was ten hours ahead of time off Victoria, B. C., but was held up there because of fog and lost the advantage. Once aboard a railroad train, Mears ran into another washout between Victoria and Seattle, and started across the United States behind time.

#### Two Minutes Ahead of Schedule.

He changed to faster trains along the route, finally landed in New York and raced to his office. Arrived there, it was found he checked in at 10:18½ p. m. the night of August 6. The time limit the Sun had set him was 10:20, so Mears not only lived up to his scheduled mark around the world, but broke it by 1 minute 12 seconds. Mears' total elapsed time was 35 days, 21 minutes, 35 seconds. Jaeger-Schmidt's record had been beaten by almost four days.

At 1:30 A. M., June 16th last, Edward S. Evans and Linton O. Wells started from Park Row, New York City, to break Mears' record. The two young men left New York City in dinner clothes, having dined with friends at the Ritz Carlton during the evening. They sped to the Battery in an automobile, there boarding a coast guard speed boat which overtook the Aquitania, then on her way across the Atlantic. At 4:10 P. M., July 4th, they dashed up to the curb in front of the Pulitzer Building, Park Row, New York; not, however, in dinner coats, but in grease stained, grimy overalls, their skin seared and burned by the winds of eight countries, the grease of their plaques adding to their make-up. So ended a journey of 20,100 miles, over land and sea, by fast passenger trains, ocean liners, automobiles and air planes; the official time, twenty-eight days, fourteen hours, thirty-six minutes and fifty-one seconds.

The progress made since Verne worked out his schedule, based on the mode of travel then in vogue, is representative of that made in every branch of science, art and mechanics by the world, taken as a whole. Evans and Wells traveled 8,500 miles in air planes, making eleven landings, all without accident. Leaving Salt Lake City, the travelers passed over Rock Springs, stopping at North Platte, taking up the journey after a few moments delay. At Omaha frantic efforts were made to flag their pilots, that instructions as to a change in route might be delivered, but they sailed past, landing at Rantoul, Ill., for the night; the last leg of the journey made from Rantoul to New York City. Nellie Bly lived in a generation too early to show Phineas Fogg what real speed was, but withal she won lasting fame. When we think of globe girdlers we will not forget Ferdinand Magellan, intrepid navigator, who was the first to encircle the globe, his men using more than three years to complete the task, Magellan dying enroute.

(Continued from page 243)

its resiliency through being crushed down, in any event, remedy the cause and do not pile up gaskets to fill the space.

The purpose of the top gauzes is well understood by everyone and it is necessary here to note only two things concerning them. The seams in the outer and inner gauze should not be placed together in assembling the lamp as this causes a high spot where they come in contact with the gasket. This throws an unequal strain on the glass and it is more liable to break. Even if the gauzes are in good condition otherwise they should not be used if they are distorted in such

a manner as to bring them close to gether when assembled. If gauzes do not have the proper spacing they are much more liable to allow flame to pass.

The bonnet proper is one of the main features of the Wolfe lamp, also one of its weakest members. The bonnet is necessary in a general utility lamp to protect the gauzes from flames and high velocity air currents. It is very easily damaged, however, and for some reason nearly everyone appears to think that a bent and dented bonnet does not hurt the lamp. This is not true for if the bonnet is bent badly enough to partially close the space between it and the gauze the air circulation is hindered and the lamp is easy to extinguish, also the lamp is not so sensitive as with proper spacing. The bonnet can be easily repaired by taking it apart and fitting it over a wood mandrel turned to the proper size, then by working it with the hands and tapping here and there with a wood block it can be brought back to true shape. This should only be attempted by an experienced man and the lamp should be very carefully inspected after being reassembled.

The five standards surrounding the glass are intended to act as a buffer to protect it. If these standards become bent they should be considered defective as they will not protect the glass and a bent standard throws uneven stress on the glass. They can be repaired by dismantling the bonnet and straightening the bent standards on a flat surface, being very careful to get them back so as to keep the screw ring and lower bonnet ring parallel and the proper distance apart.

The present relighting device used in the Wolfe lamp works very well if kept clean and one has had practice in using it. To relight a lamp with this device first make sure that no part of your lamp is broken and that you are in fresh air, then after giving the lamp a preliminary swing to fan out the burned gases give the igniter a quick positive snap, this should be practiced until it can be done as easily in the dark as in the light.

Many practices contrary to proper use of the testing lamp have been noted and a list of "don't's" covering the most flagrant follows:

#### Flame Safety Lamp Dont's

- (1) Don't open your lamp underground.
- (2) Don't attempt to relight a lamp that has been extinguished by an explosive mixture until you are sure you have retired to fresh air.
- (3) When your light has been extinguished by a bump or fall—Don't attempt to relight it until you have carefully examined it to see if any part is broken.
- (4) Don't play with your lamp in gas, every time a flame is introduced into a gaseous mixture it constitutes a separate risk.
- (5) Don't carry an unlighted lamp around the mine.
- (6) Don't use your lamp to sound roof.
- (7) Don't set your lamp on the bottom where men are moving about, for it is sure to be upset.
- (8) Don't hang your lamp on your belt by your side, the glass can easily be broken while passing cars, etc.
- (9) Don't fill your lamp too full.
- (10) Don't use dirty or poor grade fuel.
- (11) Don't take your lamp into a high velocity air current which is liable to contain gas.
- (12) Don't allow an inexperienced person to take a lamp near a large body of gas.
- (13) Don't carry your safety lamp so its light shines in the eyes of a person walking behind you.
- (14) Don't lift your lamp and throw the light on the face of every one you pass, ask him his name, this will not irritate him as much as being temporarily blinded.
- (15) Don't use a lamp that has any apparent defect.
- (16) Don't be misled by the name safety lamp. It is a testing lamp, not a safety lamp, and is absolutely safe only when hanging in the rack in the lamp house.

# The 1926 Boy Scout Camp

By O. G. Sharrer

THE Boy Scouts of Rock Springs, Superior, Reliance and Winton opened their 1926 Camp at New Fork Lake on July 5th. There were nineteen Scouts from Rock Springs and thirty from outside points.

Rock Springs troop left Rock Springs 6:30 A. M. and was joined on the way north by the troops from outlying towns. All Rock Springs Scouts were on hand at the Rock Springs High School promptly at 6:00 A. M. Some claim that Superior troop was up all night to make sure they would not be late starting, but no matter what scheme they used the scouts are to be complimented for their punctuality.

A short stop was made at Farson, where Chief Scoutmaster Williams announced that all scouts wishing to bid a last farewell to candy and other sweets would

equipment, etc., and by 5:30 the camp was in fairly good order.

After a few minutes for washing up, the best news of the day was announced when Scoutmaster McVicar gave the Scouts most popular yell, "Come and get it," for nearly an hour no other sound was heard but the rattle of tin plates and an occasional voice saying, "Mr. McVicar, may I have some more spuds?"

After supper everybody wanted to go swimming, which did not receive the approval of the Chief, but after much coaxing he decided that permission to swim would be granted for that evening only, starting at 8 o'clock.

The period, according to Physical Director Lee, lasted five minutes and forty seconds, it being his



New Fork Lake, where the 1926 Boy Scout Camp was held July 5th to 18th.

be granted a few minutes for the ceremony. After a number of chocolate bars, etc., had changed hands the journey was resumed, arriving at Pinedale shortly before noon. Here an hour and thirty minutes was taken up in repairing tire trouble and filling up with gas and oil. The Scouts put in the time spent in Pinedale looking the town over and asking questions. The most important question judging by its frequency was "When do we eat?"

The journey from Pinedale to New Fork Lake was enlivened by a few side trips through the wrong gates, just to prove that even Scouts can miss the trail, and camp was reached at 2:45 P. M.

Scoutmaster McVicar, with some Scouts as assistants, had arrived early in the day and had the cook tent and stove up and a good start on the camp tents. The entire troop turned in erecting tents, arranging

opinion that the icy temperature of New Fork Lake after sundown had something to do with its shortness, the Scouts however had nothing to report.

The first camp fire was held at 8:30 and Chief Williams announced the program and rules to be observed during camp. The program follows:

6:00 A. M.	Reveille.
6:15 A. M.	Assembly.
6:15 to 6:30	Flag ceremony, physical exercise.
6:30 to 6:45	Soap and water exercises.
6:45 to 7:30	Breakfast.
7:30 to 9:30	Tent and camp policing.
9:30 to 11:00	Fishing, hiking (by permission only).
11:00	Camp and equipment inspection.
11:15 to Noon	Swimming.
12:00 to 1 P. M.	Dinner.

(Please turn to page 252)





# Girls' Hearthfire Circle



## Our Trip to Denver

By Us

Of course we'd won the contest and had been promised a trip to Denver but we didn't quite believe it could come true—it didn't seem quite real even when we got the letter asking us to be ready. And a whole week! Our wildest dreams didn't picture that. However its all grandly real now.



Governor Clarence J. Morley of Colorado, who graciously welcomed the Hanna Girl Scout First Aid Team on their recent trip to Denver, witnessing the demonstration of First Aid work staged by the Hanna girls on the Capitol grounds.

many interesting things by evening.

The next day we shopped in the morning, and again we must acknowledge that Aileen and Edith are quick folk. With only an hour before luncheon they each bought new hats and scarfs and all sorts of haudy things while the rest of us could only look and try to decide. Mr. McAuliffe took us all to luncheon and told us that we were to give our demonstration on the Capitol grounds the next morning and that Governor Morley of Colorado would come down to see it! It was exciting to know we were to have so distinguished an audience. The members of the State of Colorado Industrial Commission, the State Coal Mine Inspector of Colorado—and—and—Governor Morley. Wouldn't anybody be thrilled?

But there were more and more thrills for this day. In the afternoon we were driven up Lookout Mountain and along Bear Creek Canyon and had been promised that perhaps we might go to Elitch Gardens in the evening. On the top of Lookout we saw the grave of our Wyoming Buffalo Bill and the very fine museum nearby. A sixty-five mile drive then back in time for dinner when we were taken to the Brown Palace Hotel. In the evening of this wonderful day came the best part of our trip—Elitch Gardens with all the thrills of the roller-coaster, the whip, Dutch mill, shooting galleries—everything.

We arrived in Denver on Tuesday morning, the twenty-ninth, after a happy trip except for the fact that Aileen and Edith found it necessary to get up at four o'clock, forgetting they were on a Pullman and not out at camp.

Mr. McAuliffe and Mr. Fox met us and that afternoon Mrs. Fox drove us all over Denver, through its gorgeous parks, all along its wide boulevards, past the shops and hospitals of which we'd heard, around its civic center with its unusual vistas; past the Capitol where later we gave our demonstration. We quite circled the city and felt acquainted with it and with Mrs. Fox who told us so

The next morning we wore our new white uniforms and went to the Capitol grounds but Muriel promised to describe the demonstration so we (all of us) won't do it here except to say that we very much admired Governor Morley and hope we staged an exhibition worthy of the members of the Industrial Commission: Messrs. William J. Reilly, Thomas Annear and Joseph C. Bell under whose auspices the exhibition was put on. We hope that if ever any of these gentlemen need First Aid experts that they'll send for us.

That afternoon we again drove into the mountains—this time to the beautiful camp of the Y. W. C. A. girls where we were to stay all night. It was fun to be all in one tent and fun in the evening at the campfire to hear the songs we sing at Scout Camp, just a wee bit changed here and there. In the morning we did a demonstration for the Girl Reserve First Aid class, visited all the corners of the camp; perhaps envied the fine equipment and then after luncheon started back to Denver.

Back to Denver, shopped a bit and then off for Elitchs again. This time we went to the theatre and very much enjoyed "Flapper Mothers," even though we were disappointed in the ending. Of course Shorty and Aileen and Edith had to do another roller-coaster trip. Lucille stayed on terra firma, said she didn't care to get into—what was it Lucille—a "state of shock" again. Everybody did the whip again and drove madly meaning to win, now that we knew how. But we didn't quite.

Saturday morning our last day to shop came. Everybody came in with two armsful—except Helen—who had three. We went to Pantages in the afternoon and to the Colorado in the evening after everybody hungrily devoured a steak dinner.

On Sunday morning we went to Sunday School and were proud of Shorty because she carried her part of the lesson discussion so well. Then on the train for home at twelve o'clock. At Laramie we saw several friends and we found some Hanna folk on the train.

We haven't told the half of our experiences, the kindness of the "Y" house secretary; our visit with Mr. McAuliffe; the courtesies of Mr. R. H. Fox; making friends with Rosemary ("Rosemary is so serious?"); everybody greeting us as we wore our uniforms and were recognized after our demonstration. It really was all too wonderful to be told.



Little Phyllis Fox, whose mother took us driving, is only three years old, but then—standing on the running board she's nearly as tall as our "Shorty."



## The Demonstration

By Muriel Crawford

ON June thirtieth, we were the guests of Mr. McAuliffe at luncheon, and there he informed us that we were to give a demonstration at the Capitol grounds the next day—and to use his own words, the governor would walk up to "Shorty," our captain, and kiss her on both cheeks.

Accordingly, the next morning we were up bright and early to be greeted by the famous Colorado sunshine. As Mr. Sharrer of Rock Springs was taking care of our First Aid material, we had little to worry about. At nine o'clock, we were taken to the Capitol grounds and after getting lined up and arranging our material, Mr. McAuliffe brought Governor Morley to see our work. "Shorty" saluted them but we were quite disappointed when Mr. McAuliffe's prediction did not come true.

Governor Morley told us that he was often called upon to interview young people and stated he was glad that Colorado, a sister state, had been chosen as the place for us to enjoy our trip. He also stated that we did not realize the intense value of the work we were doing, but in the years to come would appreciate its value; that the boys and girls of today will be the men and women of to-morrow, and this sort of training would make us better women. He humorously referred to "Shorty" and told her that he too, like her, was small in stature but even at that they could be something in the world.

Mr. McAuliffe then read the first problem, which was a broken back, and after counting off we set to work. While working we could not help but smile at some of the comments heard from the sidelines. One remark, especially, was very amusing to us, and would be to any one who knew the least thing concerning First Aid. As "Shorty" was administering the stimulant (spirits of ammonia) one man remarked to another, "She's giving the patient the chloroform."

The next problem was a simple fracture of the right thigh with a fractured left collar bone. In both problems the patient was in a state of shock. The paddle, which is used to slip bandages under the patient, seemed to be quite a curiosity, judging from the exclamations of the bystanders.

The State Industrial Commission and many Denver people witnessed the demonstration. Among them was Mrs. R. Meyers, who is well known in Hanna. After the demonstration she invited us all to lunch at Baur's.

## Junior Girl Scouts Off for New Fork Lake

"For we know you'd like to join us  
If you knew what we could do  
And we'd like, oh how we'd like  
To make a Good Girl Scout out of You."

SO sang the old camp-scouts, the girls who'd been there last year" as they decided that they'd have some things to show the "freshies." Bright and early everybody was up and on their way. Superior started first with Lieutenant Vera Wylam and Mary Matthews; Reliance and Wintou girls went straight north without calling at Rock Springs; Dines had quite a caravan to come down the hill; Misses Lora Artist and A. Avery arrived from Wyoming University on Saturday evening and went north with Doctor Brecham; Mr. D. Potter thought he might be stalled on the way and wisely decided to take the cook with him. Wright Dickinson said he was all ready with a large book of instructions on how to teach Juniors to ride. Miss Artist, the swimming teacher after meeting a few Scouts said she knew everybody who missed buttons last year would get them this year; the huge food laden truck started out on Saturday afternoon looked great; Lucille Downer hunted up a Victrola and Doctor Chambers was seen carrying a huge bucket of candy; Senior Scouts Francis Hudak

(See bottom of opposite page)



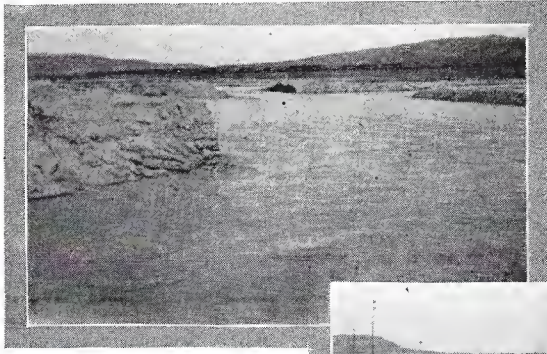
Girl Scouts from Hanna who made up The Union Pacific Coal Company Girls' First Aid Team.

Left to right: Leona Tate, Captain; Muriel Crawford, Edith Crawford, Helen Renny and Eileen Cook.  
Strapped to the splints in the foreground is Lucille Wright.



# Bitter Creek Again on Rampage

"CAN'T get to Superior. Dry Lake is a nice little ocean. More than a hundred tourist automobiles are stalled along the Lincoln Highway. The water is coming down the valley and will hit Bitter Creek pretty soon."



Bitter Creek on the rampage again—the new channel holding as the swollen waters romp along. (Pictures taken July 10th, 1926.)

We'd seen Bitter Creek when it flooded in April two years ago. We'd watched the folks who lived along the creek as they spread their beds on the roofs and slept there or as they struggled with a few most necessary belongings and went to live with relatives or friends until the water subsided. We'd heard: "It hasn't flooded for eighteen years this time. Perhaps there will never be another flood." But then it might flood again. In our mountainous country a torrential rain might flood it any time.

And on July 10th it came and we hurried to Bitter Creek at No. Four to see if this flood was anything like the last one. But now the watchers enjoyed looking at the black swirling water, muddy, carrying railway ties and

what not. No houses were in danger. Two trees which used to stand in someone's front yard were now in the middle of the rushing stream, half submerged. Here was Mrs. Cetan standing on a section of what used to be the foundation of her house. Enjoying it? Of course. Her home is now up on Eighth Street, not in Dry Creek—or Wet Creek. The only building in the creek was the half-covered-with-water Club House of the Max B. or K. K. Boys Club. The Club members watched it and thought of the housecleaning time they were going to have to arrange before they could use it in the fall. The stove will be rusted;

there was four feet of sand in the Club house after the last flood. But the gang can fix it up again. And anyway it's a good thing there are no houses in the creek this time. That's the way the boys feel about it.



Mrs. Mary Cetan, standing on the site of her home as it was two years ago and where, were it there now, it would be submerged by the high water of July 10th.



Our Club House is submerged but we don't care, all the homes are on dry land now. (Picture taken July 10th, 1926.)

We went over to where the new channel led the water away to the outskirts of the town. The water swirled at the turn, then rushing under the new bridge followed the new course and perhaps famous Bitter Creek is at last willing to admit that the day of its despotism is over.

(Continued from opposite page)

and Lucille Downer packed a box of faucy costumes so there was the promise of something theatrical; Mrs. Glaafou, Child Health Nurse of the district said she'd certainly come after the party if no other nurse was available. Leona DeFeatis and Norma Young had their pockets full of "stunt" suggestions and Margaret Stevenson, a new scout camper offered the girls in her car a song she'd just composed. Here it is:

"Bring your camping outfit girls  
And let us sing our song  
We're going out to New Fork Lake

To camp two whole weeks long  
We'll swim and hike and have our fun,  
And rest when day is done  
When we go camping at New Fork."

"We're going to learn of many things  
Of birds and trees and flowers  
Of making maps and scouting work  
To fill our happy hours,  
We'll take our turn at kitchen work,  
And never try to shirk  
When we go camping at New Fork."



## Old Timers' Page

### Old Timer Thomas T. Edwards Passes Away

THOMAS T. EDWARDS, familiarly known as "Thommy," passed away at 11:30 P. M., Sunday, July 18th, 1926, after a brief illness. He was a native of Wales, having been born July 1st, 1842, at Hamar-bon, Nelson County.



Old Timer Thomas T. Edwards, Cumberland, who died July 18, 1926, aged 84 years.

He was of a cheerful, sunny disposition, making and retaining many friends, was 100% loyal to the "best company that exists in the good old State of Wyoming," (quoted from a letter written by him on May 18th last) for whom he had given 47 of his best years.

He first entered our employ at Almy on November 12th, 1879, as Fireman, was later transferred to Rock Springs as Hoisting Engineer. Also was employed at Spring Valley for several years, eventually locating at Cumberland in 1904, being engaged as Pumper there for sixteen years.



### Cumberland Old Timers at the Second Annual celebration.

Left to right: George Blacker, George Benson, Lyman Fearn and Chris Johnson.

His wife predeceased him many years. Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Mary E. Puff, Mrs. John T. Welsh and Mrs. Harold Homan, and one son, David R. Edwards, all residing at Cumberland. Also mourning his loss are three sisters, Mrs. Annie Morris, Mrs. Sarah Kaue, Mrs. Elizabeth Chivers, and two brothers, Cornelius and David, the latter two located in Salt Lake City. Pallbearers were sons-in-law, a brother, a son and two nephews. Services were held at the L. D. S. Church, Cumberland, evening of July 20th, interment being at Evanston, morning of July 21st, in the Edwards family plot.

He was in attendance at the two Reunions of the Old Timers' Association here and, although somewhat feeble, seemed to enjoy to the full the various forms of entertainment provided for their delectation.



Photo taken about 1886: Rear standing, left to right: E. N. Botsford, Tom W. Whitmore, John G. Black, Gus Anderson, Unknown; sitting, left to right: C. P. Wassung, Frank (Pod) Gemnell, Fred L. Wellman, Kid Gurnell (foot racer); sitting in front Charles Hamlin.

(By Courtesy of D. G. Thomas)





Additional Scenes from the "Pageant of Progress", presented at the Second Annual meeting of The Union Pacific Coal Company Old Timers' Association, held at Rock Springs, Wyoming, June 12, 1926.



1. "Christianity (Mrs. Bennett Outsen) came with the people, was with the people—came the Church." Choir Leader George Samuels and the Episcopal Croir.
2. "Rock Dust Twins" (Dorothy Leslie and Peggy Converse) in dance illustrative of rock dusting.
3. In early Rock Springs, Beckwith and Quinn Store in which was shopping in the day time and all the parties in the evening.





### Forty-Three Nationalities Represented at International Night in Rock Springs

GIVING a short greeting in English and then, each in his own tongue, forty-three representatives of as many nationalities, all residents in the Rock Springs district, occupied the platform and were introduced by various members of the Lions Club to a most interested audience on International night. "I love (some one of the Old Lands.) I love America, too," was heard in forty-three languages and dialects. Not always these words. Always this theme. I love America. Everybody was eager to tell it. Here were men and women from the Orient, from China and Japan and Korea. Here were representatives from almost all the countries of Europe, from North and South America, from Mexico and from the Holy Land, solid and valued citizens telling the same tale, many so long in America it seemed strange to think of them as of foreign birth; others a few—visibly affected by this recognition of their country and its contribution to American life, eager to worthily represent that country and most eager to express appreciation of America.

It was a wonderful gathering with its entertainment features of national music, singing and dancing in costume. And surely the native-born Americans must have felt new gratitude for the country that has brought from the corners of the earth to enrich its life, the color and rhythm and warmth of its foreign-born citizens.

Doctor Oliver Chambers, President of the Rock Springs Lions Club, introduced the various program members and the indefatigable committee which perfected the arrangements was: Reverend S. Pyle, Messrs. D. C. McKeehan and James Davis.

### The 1926 Boy Scout Camp

(Continued from page 246)

- 1:00 to 1:30 Quiet Period.
- 1:30 to 5:00 Fishing, hiking, boating, etc. (by permission only).
- 5:00 to 5:30 General cleanup tents and equipment.
- 5:30 to 6:00 Soap and water exercises.
- 6:00 to 7:00 Supper.
- 7:00 to 7:30 Quiet Period.
- 7:30 to 8:00 Flag ceremony and evening assembly.
- 8:00 to 9:00 Camp fire, including songs, stories, Scoutmasters period and announcements.
- 9:00 P. M. Taps.

New Fork Lake makes a very good site, combining facilities for swimming and boating with good fishing water and many points of scenic beauty within short hiking distance. However, if this lake is used for storing irrigation water, as is planned, it will be ruined as a camp site.

The Scout camp is under the able direction of Chief Scoutmaster Williams, with Mr. W. R. Lee, of the University of Wyoming, in charge of athletics, including swimming. Mr. Lee is an expert in this part of scout work and the troop is very fortunate to have him in charge. Scoutmaster McVicar is in charge of the camp kitchen and camp sanitation, which assures plenty of good substantial food.

The program being followed by Chief Williams and his assistants will give the camp two weeks of fun with plenty of opportunity to learn of the outdoors and the principles of Scouting.

### Three Things to Remember

A Robin Redbreast in a cage,  
Puts all Heaven in a rage,

A Skylark wounded on the wing  
Doth make a cherub cease to sing

He who shall hurt the little wren  
Shall never be beloved by men.

—William Blake.



Forty-three nationalities were represented at the Lions Club International night.





## Of Interest to Women



### Homes for Our Women's Organizations

THE cleverest hostess in the world would have difficulty attempting to induce a cozy, chatty atmosphere in a lecture hall with straight rows and rows of chairs. But our new Womans' Buildings were planned for the purpose of giving our women's and girl's organizations homely places to meet. The women themselves have planned or are planning the furnishings, with arrangements for serving refreshments. The Winton Building has been in use for several months, has an ivory white and spotless kitchen corner, is done in tan and brown, Girl Scout colors and boasts some charming pictures, two of them the gifts and work of Mrs. M. M. Messenger, one of the Womans' Club members. A wicker reading table and chairs match the color tones of the rooms and best of all it is our own building, to be arranged as we—the women—wish.

We learn from Touo that their new Womans' Building has a real fireplace and know this will make a wonderful home center.

Reliance has arranged for a wing of the Bungalow for the Woman's Room, and we hope that when the clubs meet again in the fall this will be a satisfactory club room.

This week, thinking about all our club rooms, we recalled that in the old Roman castles there always was a room, the strongest, the most difficult of attack, which was called the "Keep." And we've been hoping that our club rooms might be our "Keeps," our strong places where, because of the cheer and comradeship and wholesome and neighborly thinking we might each be stronger; the place where fun and music would help.

And then we thought of all the modern "Keep" slogans we might take into our rooms that might be strong like the old Romanic "Keeps." There is the common "Keep to the right." There is "Keep quiet." Too many people in the world mistake noise for force. Usually it is the exact opposite. Then in ever so many places we see "Keep smiling." Lets do. There is "Keep sweet." Perhaps that needs an explanation. We're not so sure we want our friends to be what some folks call "sweet." We do want them to be gracious, to be sincere, sweet—if "sweet"—means gracious sincerity. Where there are crowds we often see "Keep going." We might say that to the officers of our clubs whose row is not always easy to hoe. Keep going. Next we recall "Keep your word." The person who promises and fails to fulfill is always a trial. She's a problem in any club. Keep your word.

Then from the Book of Books we take the "Keep" that might cover all the others. "Keep your heart—." Don't let's get "hard boiled" or bitter or cynical. True, sometimes our best plans fail, our best intentions are misunderstood. But we can keep our interest in the ideal of our club, in its members, in the club idea, in the strength and worthwhileness of its purpose.

### Dishwashing Routine

THE Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which prepares and distributes an excellent series of booklets on home and health problems, has one on: "How I Save Work in the Home." In it there is an article on efficient dishwashing which we quote:

"I wash glassware first; then silver; then cups and saucers, plates, and serving dishes. As I said before, it is easier for me to wash the pots and pans during the preparation of the meals.

"Glassware will be clearer if not much soap is used, though a little soap makes it brighter. Using the dish mop, I first wash the glasses inside and out, rinse them and place them upside down, slightly tipped, in the drain basket, and then dry them.

"According to the rules of scientific dishwashing, the silver should be washed next. It can be cleaned satisfactorily and more quickly with the mop; and I use the mop so as to keep my hands out of the water.

"Have you a drain basket? It is such a time saver and does away to a large extent with the unsanitary dish towel. After washing the dishes, I stack them in the racks and scald them with hot rinsing water. The pan catches the water, and the dishes dry in a very short time. They look better and are certainly more sanitary when dried in this way than when dried with a towel. While they are drying, I scald the dish mop, wash the dish cloth used for drying the glasses, and wash the sink; and then I have finished, with genuine satisfaction, what I once considered a distasteful kitchen task."

#### Care of the Sink

"I never use coarse or gritty cleansing powders to clean my enameled sink, because in time they destroy the smooth finish. I have found that I can clean the sink perfectly with a sink brush, some soft soap powder, and plenty of hot water.

"A regular part of my dishwashing program is to wash and flush the sink with hot, soapy water; and once a week—on the day I give the refrigerator its weekly cleaning—I wash out the sink and flush the drain with a soda solution in the proportion of one-third of a cup of sal soda to a quart of boiling water. A few minutes after this has been done, I place the rubber sink stopper, which I bought at a ten-cent store, over the drain and fill the sink with hot water. Then I remove the stopper and let the rush of the water finish cleaning the trap. I do this because a plumber once told me that a strong soda solution would injure the lead pipes if they were not well rinsed out after its use.

"I could not get along without a sink strainer, and everything I pour into the sink passes through this little labor-saving device. Then, too, I am careful to see that only liquid free from grease goes into the drain. I have spoken before of treating the cooking utensils with sal soda to dissolve the grease before rinsing them, and that precaution keeps the drain pipes from becoming coated with grease. Sometimes there is so much grease in the water in which meats are cooked that it is wise to allow the fat to harden on top, then skim it off, and put it in the garbage or use it for making soap. Finally, to keep the sink sanitary and to keep the drain from choking up, I empty the water used for cleaning floors into the toilet. Perhaps I am over particular, but since the sink has never been stopped up, I guess all this care has been worth while."

#### Height of the Sink

"You and I have heard much about the proper height of the sink—a matter that should be determined in your case by your own height. Thirty-five inches from the floor to the bottom of the sink is a practical height for persons ranging from five feet to five and a half feet tall. Sometimes the proper height of the sink is determined by placing it so that the worker can touch the bottom with the palms of her hands without stooping.

"If your sink is too low, a wooden rack can be placed in the bottom of the sink to raise the dish pan,

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# Our Little Folks



## Bill Brown's Test

By Cleveland Moffett

ALL firemen have courage, but it cannot be known until the test how many have this particular kind,—Bill Brown's kind.

What happened was this: Engine 29, pumping and pounding her prettiest, stood at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, so close to the blazing drug-house that Driver Marks thought it wasn't safe there for the three horses, and led them away. That was fortunate, but it left Brown alone, right against the cheek of the fire, watching his boiler, stoking in coal, keeping his steam-gauge at 75. As the fire gained, chunks of red-hot sandstone began to smash down on the engine. Brown ran his pressure up to 80, and watched the door anxiously where the boys had gone in.

Then the explosion came, and a blue flame, wide as a house, curled its tongues halfway across the street, enveloping engine and man, setting fire to the elevated railway station overhead, or such wreck of it as the shock had left.

Bill Brown stood by his engine, with a wall of fire before him and a sheet of fire above him. He heard quick footsteps on the pavement, "Run for your lives!" He heard the hose-wagon horses somewhere back in the smoke go plunging away, mad with fright and their burns. He was alone with the fire, and the skin was hanging in shreds on his hands, face, and neck. Only a fireman knows how one blast of flame can shrivel up a man, and the pain over the bared surfaces was,—well, there is no pain worse than that of fire scorching in upon the quick flesh seared by fire.

Here, I think, was a crisis to make a very brave man quail. Bill Brown knew perfectly well why every one was running; there was going to be another explosion in a couple of minutes, maybe sooner, out of this hell in front of him. And the order had come for every man to save himself, and every man had done it except the lads inside. And the question was, Should he run or should he stay and die? It was tolerably certain that he would die if he stayed. On the other hand, the boys of old 29 were in there. Devanny and McArthur, and Gillon and Merron, his friends, his chums. He'd seen them drag the hose in through that door,—there it was now, a long, throbbing snake of it,—and they hadn't come out. Perhaps they were dead. Yes, but perhaps they weren't. If they were alive, they needed water now more

than they ever needed anything before. And they couldn't get water if he quit his engine.

Bill Brown pondered this a long time, perhaps four seconds; then he fell to stoking in coal, and he screwed her up another notch, and he eased her running parts with the oiler. Explosion or not, pain or not, alone or not, he was going to stay and make that engine hum. He had done the greatest thing a man can do,—had offered his life for his friends.

It is pleasant to know that this sacrifice was averted. A quarter of a minute or so before the second and terrible explosion, Devanny and his men came staggering from the building. Then it was that Merron fell, and McArthur checked his flight to save him. Then it was, but not until then, that Bill Brown left Engine 29 to her fate (she was crushed by the falling walls), and ran for his life with his comrades. He had waited for them, he had stood the great test.

## West and East

ROME is chiefly known to young readers through the medium of Macaulays' spirited "Lays," which, however, are only a re-telling in English ballad form, of some of the legends which survived the historical times concerning the infant city, about which nothing certain is known. They give no idea of the Rome of history, the world-power, or the broadening immensity of her influence through centuries. This illustrates, to some slight extent, the later Rome:

"In his cool hall, with haggard eyes,  
The Roman noble lay;  
It drove abroad, in furious guise,  
Along the Appian way.

He made a feast, drank fierce and fast,  
And crown'd his hair with flowers—  
No easier nor no quicker pass'd  
The impracticable hours.

The brooding East with awe beheld  
Her impious younger world.  
The Roman tempest swell'd and swell'd,  
And on her head was hurled.

The East bow'd low before the blast  
In patient, deep disdain;  
She let the legions thunder past,  
And plunged in thought again.

—Mathew Arnold.



## The History of the Seven Young Cats

THE seven young cats set off on their travels with great delight and rapacity. But, on coming to the top of a high hill, they perceived at a long distance off a clangle-wangle (or, as it is more properly written, clangel-wangel); and, in spite of the warning they had had, they ran straight up to it.

(Now, the clangle-wangles are most dangerous and delusive beasts, and by no means commonly to be met with. They live in the water as well as on land, using their long tails as a sail when in the former element. Their speed is extreme, but their habits of life are domestic and superfluous, and their general demeanor pensive and pellucid. On summer evenings they may sometimes be observed near the Lake Pipple-popple, standing on their heads, and humming their national melodies. They subsist entirely on vegetables, excepting when they eat veal or mutton, or pork or beef, or fish or saltpetre).

The moment the clangle-wangle saw the seven young cats approach, he ran away; and as he ran straight on for four months, and the cats, though they continued to run, could never overtake him, they all gradually died of fatigue and exhaustion, and never afterward recovered.

And this was the end of the seven young cats.

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or a simple metal device can be bought for this purpose. The latter consists of two bands, one inch wide, of rustless steel, fastened together crosswise in the middle. The four ends are turned down about one inch to act as legs. Sometimes the two pieces are loosely joined; then they can be folded to look like one straight band of steel, and they take up less room when not in use. Should you find that you are still too far above your work for comfort, buy a stool, and sit down while washing the dishes. That will not be awkward if the stool is so adjusted as to keep your elbows a little higher than your wrists."

### Well Kept Hands

"You may think me vain when I talk to you about nice hands, but I hope I am not more so than the average woman. From the pictures you will see that my method protects my hands. You probably know that very hot water removes the natural oils from the skin and, if used too often, makes the hands red and rough. How often you hear this exclamation: 'Oh! How I wish I had beautiful hands!' We cannot change the size of our hands, but we can protect them from such enemies as dust, dirt, and dish water. Hands that suffer from neglect and carelessness are certain to tell their tale; yet any hand, properly cared for, is quite sure to be attractive.

"After cleaning the sink or finishing any other kitchen task that is hard on the skin, I wash my hands carefully with a mild, white soap and corn meal until all the dirt is removed. I then dry them thoroughly and rub on them a glycerine solution for which my mother gave me the formula. It consists of equal parts of glycerine and bay rum and (if used regularly) will keep the hands soft and white. I keep a bottle of this, as well as a small jar of corn meal, on the shelf over the sink."

## Sports Page

### Superior Baseball

JUNE 23: The Giants took the measure of the Pirates by the score of 18 to 6. However, the score does not tell the story of the game, as it was full of thrills and sensational stops. The biggest thrill of the game came in the 6th when Uremovich undertook to steal third only to find it already occupied. He finally got back to second amid cheers and laughter of the fans. The Giants scored three runs in their half of the first with the aid of three errors and one hit, added six in the third by securing six hits, six in the fourth by getting six more hits, two in the fifth with three hits and Lessen added another with a homer. The Pirates scored two in the second by bunching three hits and three in the sixth by Childer's hit, Uremovich being safe on a fielder's choice and M. Likuaz's home run. They added one in their half of the seventh by getting two hits. Lessen was the batting star in this game by securing three hits in as many times at bat. One was a home run, one a two bagger and one a single. The Pirates' pitchers sent nine batters back to the bench by the strikeout route, six by Chapin, and three by Likuaz. Buchanan of the Giants struck out seven Pirate batters. The score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R.	H.	E.
Giants .....	3	0	6	6	3	0	x	18	12	1
Pirates .....	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	6	10	10

Batteries: J. Buchanan and Yednak; Chapin, Likuaz and Uremovich.

Umpire: Pecolar.

June 24: The Cardinals got into the win column for the first time when they defeated the Cubs by the score of 10 to 9. This was by far the most exciting game played this season. The Cubs piled up a lead of six runs in the first on seven hits and one error, and it looked like curtains for the Cards, but Reese, the Cards' pitcher, saw that he was not going to be pulled out of the game, and he settled down and struck out the next three batters, repeating the performance in the second. Reese struck out thirteen batsmen in the seven innings, thus establishing a new record to date. The former record of eight strikeouts was held by Smith, also of the Cardinals. The Cubs scored one in the fourth, fifth and sixth, and three in the seventh. The Cardinals made a feeble effort to overcome the great lead the Cubs piled up, and scored two on three hits. They were blanked in the second, but managed to push across three in the fourth on Boyd's hit, Whitetree reaching first on an error, and Matthew's home run, added two more in the fifth. It was in the seventh, with a two-run lead facing them, that the Cards won the game. Hankung, the first man up, walked, took second on McCorkle's out, and third when MacCormac was thrown out at first, then things began to happen. Reese, next up, hit, scoring Hankung, advancing when Boyd hit safely. Clark, the Card's Hornsby, took two mighty swings at the pill, but it seemed as though the ball went straight through the bat, but Clark must have turned the bat around, as he plastered the next pitched ball far out into the left field for three bases, scoring Reese and Boyd with the tying and winning run. The score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R.	H.	E.
Cubs .....	6	0	0	1	1	1	3	9	12	1
Cardinals .....	2	0	0	3	2	0	3	10	12	4

Batteries: Ward and Smith; Reese and McCorkle.

Umpire: Sutherland.

June 30: The Cardinals had their batting eye when they faced the Pirates in the game of June 30, and before their half of the inning was over they had scored twenty-two runs, enough to win several ball games. In this inning the Pirates used three pitchers to put the side out; twenty-seven men went to bat. After the first, Sutherland settled down and struck out eleven batters and allowed but three hits and only one run. After the bombardment of the first by the Cardinals, this game was as pretty a game to witness as has been played. The Pirates played good ball in spite of the odds they had to battle. The Pirates scored two in the third, two in the fourth, one in the fifth, four in the sixth and one in the seventh. Eleven Cardinals were struck out, while ten of the Pirates took the same medicine, Reese getting four and Sherwood six. Aside from pitching a good game, Sutherland also made two home runs. Stephenson, a recruit, was the hitting star of the Pirates, getting a single, a two-bagger and a home run in four trips to plate. Clark for the Cardinals led his team in hitting by getting four hits in five times at bat. The score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R.	H.	E.
Pirates .....	0	0	2	2	1	4	1	10	7	3
Cardinals .....	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	20	7

Batteries: Chapin, Childers, Sutherland and Likuaz; Reese, Sherwood and McCorkle.

Umpire: Pecolar.

July 1: The Cubs caved in the chests of the mighty Giants when they took the game by the score of 19 to 15. To date the Giants had not lost a game and it was a glad day for the other teams when the Cubs took the long end of the score. The Cubs managed to score in every inning, while the Giants were blanked only in the third. The Cubs were out to keep in the running, as a result they batted out twenty-four safe blows with Haag leading with five out of five, followed by T. Hiner, Stoffa and Hiner, each getting four hits. Lavery for the Giants led the attack with four out of five, but his teammates failed to follow him, as this pace was a little too fast for them. The Giants started right in to win the game by batting Pecolar out of the box, but they did not figure on Haag going in, Haag began to get his arm warmed up in the second, from then on the Giants earned every run. Fougnie was an easy mark for the bats of the Cubs and finally retired in favor of Scott, but Scott fared very little better. Haag struck out eleven batters, Scott one and Fougnie three. Haag also hit two home runs. The score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R.	H.	E.
Cubs .....	1	4	3	4	1	5	1	19	24	7
Giants .....	7	1	0	2	2	1	2	15	15	4

Batteries: J. Pecolar, Haag and T. Hiner; Fougnie, Scott and Yeduak.

Umpire: Sutherland.

The end of the first round of play finds three teams tied for first place. The lowly Pirates have still to win their first game. The Cubs are leading in hitting with a team average of .420.

#### LEAGUE STANDING July 1st.

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
Cubs .....	3	2	1	.667
Giants .....	3	2	1	.667
Cardinals .....	3	2	1	.667
Pirates .....	3	0	3	.000

#### LEADERS IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS July 1st

Homeruns: Haag, 2; Sutherland, 2.

Three-base hits: Boyd, 2; T. Hiner, 2.

Two-base Hits: M. Fougnie, 2; Lesseu, 2.

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## News About All Of Us

### Rock Springs

Matt Perkovich is confined to the Wyoming General hospital where he is recovering from injuries received while at work in No. 8 Mine.

Obie Powell and family have returned from a visit with friends and relatives in Salt Lake City.

C. E. Gildersleeve and family have gone to Utah where they expect to locate.

Wm. Murray of the U. S. Bureau of Mines has been making an inspection of the Rock Springs mines.

Mrs. Frank Parr and daughter, Blanche, are visiting with relatives in Salt Lake City.

Carl Edom received a slight injury to his head while at work in No. 2 Mine.

Adolph Reeh has returned to work after being confined to his home with illness the past two months.

Fred Macdonald has returned from Denver where he has spent the past year attending school.

Elija Daniels and family are visiting with relatives in Logan, Utah.

H. W. Brown, of Omaha, our former Railroad Agent, is visiting friends here.

Morgan Roberts made a trip to Mountain View on Sunday, July 11th.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus Hatt are receiving congratulations on the arrival of twins, a boy and a girl, on July 2nd.

Emil Bergquist, weighman at No. 8 Mine, has been confined to his home the past two weeks with an attack of the flu.

Wm. Sherwood has purchased a new Buick sedan. Hayden Williams has returned from a trip to Medicine Bow and Rawlins and reports the roads as being very muddy.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Roberts have moved in from Reliance and have taken the house recently vacated by Dave Faddis on Rainbow Avenue.

Alfred Robertson and family and Dan Kelley and family have returned from a three weeks' trip to Kansas.

Mrs. Clyde Crofts and children have returned from a visit with relatives in Green River.

Geo. N. Darling is visiting with relatives in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho.

R. J. Buxton and family have returned from a two weeks automobile trip to the north west.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Willson are visiting with relatives at La Barge.

Ruth and Elda Arbogast of Deuver are visiting with their father, Dr. H. J. Arbogast.

Louis Yakse and family and Ed. Christensen and family have returned from a visit in Salt Lake City.



Patsy June Norris, aged nine months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Norris, of Superior.



## Cumberland

Mrs. Axel Johnson and niece, June Akerlund, left July 1st for a trip to Washington, where they will spend the month with relatives.

Mr. John Giorgis attended the Labor Convention at Casper, Wyoming.

Mr. Joe Birleffe and family have moved to Bridger, Wyoming, where Mr. Birleffe expects to go into business.

The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Fearn have been ill for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. John Giorgis, Mrs. J. Reese and Miss Helen Miller have been hostesses to the M. M. card club during the month.

The ladies of the community entertained the members of the Girls' First Aid teams, with their instructors, at a dinner recently. Mr. Lyman Fearn acted as chairman and a number of clever toasts were given.

Miss Bernice Stookey has organized a Junior Girls' Sewing Club for the summer.

Ruth McLean and Mr. Seth Akerlund were married at Ogden, Utah, Monday, June 21st. The community extends best wishes.

The Cumberland community folks gave a farewell party for Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Brown and son, Junior, on Saturday night, June 26th. A very large crowd gathered to enjoy a social evening with Mr. and Mrs. Brown. An enjoyable program was rendered, after which Mr. Brown was presented with a Masonic emblem watch chain and fob and Mrs. Brown with a lovely china tea set. The band members, in appreciation for all that Mr. Brown had done for them, presented him with a big Spanish leather chair. After the program, the floor was cleared and all joined in the dancing until 12:00 o'clock, when refreshments were served. Everyone joined in the wish that Mr. and Mrs. Brown have a pleasant and successful life at Superior.

Our Cumberland base ball team defeated Lyman team, 10 to 9, on a recent Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. David Miller and daughters, Misses Anna and Helen, motored to Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, to spend the Fourth of July with Mr. Archie Miller and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Williams left July 9th for Los Angeles, California, where they will spend two weeks with relatives.

Mrs. John Lyortis is in Salt Lake City undergoing medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan J. Reese are the proud parents of a baby boy born at Ogden, Utah, on July 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bell also have a new son.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Eyre are in Salt Lake City, where Mr. Eyre will receive medical treatment.

The Frank Berrier family departed by motor to Oregon for a three-weeks visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Dodds and son, Tommy, have returned after a pleasant trip to Laramie, Cheyenne, and Denver.

A very sad accident occurred at Kemmerer base ball park when the ball hit the wind shield of the John Giorgis car and threw glass into the face and eyes of Junior, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Giorgis. The little fellow was immediately rushed to Salt Lake, but latest reports from there are to the effect that he will lose the sight of his right eye.

Emil Steenberg and family moved to McCall, Idaho, where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Harrington of Rock Springs spent July 4th with Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Fearn.

Mrs. Isabel Homan and sons, Clyde and Dill, spent July 4th at Lakota and other points in Idaho.

Dr. McCrann was a recent Salt Lake visitor.

Miss Louise Wilde is attending the summer session at the University of Wyoming.

Miss Hannah Wilde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Wilde, and Mr. Bud Huffman were married at Salt Lake City, Utah. Everyone wishes them a happy wedded life.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lake of Ogden, Utah, are visiting Mrs. Lake's mother, Mrs. Ballantyne.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Welsh, a baby boy.

Mrs. Virgin Austin is visiting her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Tait.

Mrs. Tom Robinson accompanied her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Berrier, on their Ogden trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Boam, Sr., have moved to Ogden, where they will make their home. They leave many friends in Cumberland who regret to see them go.

## Hanna

The Fourth of July was a very quiet day in Hanna as most of the people motored out into the country for picnics, or fishing, or attended the celebrations at the neighboring towns.

Mrs. Wm. Gorrie of Andover, Massachusetts, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Renny during June and July.

Those who entertained at birthday parties during June were Misses Lolo Taylor and Euphemia Boam.

Mr. and Mrs. John Huhtala attended the Moose Convention in Chicago and report a very enjoyable time.

A number of Hanna people were out of town enjoying their vacations during July. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Amoss and daughter Agnes, and Mrs. Agnes Raite and Wm. Raite motored to Ogden and Salt Lake, where they spent two weeks visiting relatives.

Miss Stella O'Malley and her father, Mr. A. O'Malley, took a vacation trip to Tacoma, Washington.

Among the Hanna people who motored to Yellowstone Park for vacations were Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Love and daughter Lucille; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lucas; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. Bert Tavelli and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. Gus Collins; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Crawshaw; Miss Ailene Jackson and Mr. Robert Warburton.

Mr. Robert Cox spent his vacation visiting relatives in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Hodgson and daughters, Alice and Annie, visited in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Thos. Butler, Jr., is spending his vacation in Dawson, New Mexico, where he accompanied his sister, Mrs. Sholls, when she left to join her husband who has accepted a position there.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Norris and family and Mrs. Jean Massey motored to Denver to spend the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. James Finch and small daughter motored to Denver for the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hughes and daughters Willamy and Esther left on Saturday, July 3rd, for Kenilworth, Utah, where they will make their home in the future. Their many friends were sorry to have them leave our community but wish them every good fortune.

A Black Beauty bicycle was given away by Mr. Thos Love at the Opera House on Friday, June 25th. Miss Marion Milliken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Milliken, held the lucky number.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kivi and son, Billie, and Mr. Paul Peterson motored to Longmont, Colorado, on July 1st, where they visited Mrs. Kivi's sister, Mrs. Doyle Weese.

Vincent Lucas visited with his sister, Mrs. I. A. Rodgers at Winton during July.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford spent a two weeks vacation at Salt Lake.

Mrs. Ben Butler and two children of Winton spent the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Butler. Mr. Ben Butler motored to Hanna on July 11th and took them back.

Mr. Henry Jones and wife and daughter will spend one week of their vacation visiting at Brule, Nebraska; they also expect to be in Rock Springs to see Hanna carry off the honors at the First Aid Contest.

Mrs. Alex Klaseen and two small sons of Oakland, California, visited with Mrs. Matilda Klaseen during July.

## Winton

Mrs. Thos Foster entertained her card club on Thursday afternoon, June 24th. Mrs. Ed Sutton received first prize, Mrs. Wm. Gray second prize, Mrs. John Henderson the free-for-all and Mrs. Joe Liddell the consolation. A delicious lunch was served following the card games.

Mrs. F. A. Kaul was hostess to her card club on Tuesday afternoon, June 29th. The prize winners were Mrs. Swanson, first; Mrs. Uram, second; Mrs. Antrobus, free-for-all and Mrs. Liddell the consolation.

C. D. Jolly of Trinidad, Colorado, visited during the month at the home of his brother, Bob Jolly. He was enroute to Washington.

Mrs. Kennedy, sister of Harry Purdy, returned to her home in Halifax, Canada.

J. P. McQuade and family of Walsenburg, Colorado, visited at the Bob Jolly home this month.

Bob Slaughter and family, and Jim Tate and family spent the "Fourth" in Salt Lake City.

Norval Henderson of Salt Lake City is visiting with relatives.

The Boy Scouts, eight in number, with Scout Master C. H. Carlson, are enjoying their outing at New Fork Lake.

Master Jimmie Benson underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Wyoming General Hospital during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Baxter and children were Ogden and Salt Lake visitors during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson and family and Anna Herd enjoyed a two weeks visit in Salt Lake City and Kemmerer. While in Salt Lake they attended the wedding of Peter Henderson and Alice Young at Brigham City, June 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Tennant, Robert and Betty Tennant of Pittsburg, Kansas, visited with Mrs. Didier this month.

Mrs. Ernest Besso and children returned from a six weeks visit with relatives in Iowa.

Mrs. Joe Terry and two daughters, Mrs. Leonard Bell and two sons of Pocatello, Idaho, are visiting Mrs. M. H. Messenger.

Mrs. Kate Warriner has moved to Winton.

Mrs. M. H. Messenger, with Raymond and Carlton, enjoyed a two weeks vacation in Salt Lake City and Pocatello.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Sutton spent their vacation in Yellowstone Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gray and children enjoyed a vacation in Denver and New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Liddell and son Billy visited in Colorado during the month.

Billie and Blaine Fowkes have returned from Salt Lake.

Katie Fowkes enjoyed a vacation in the Fall River Basin.

## Reliance

"Mountain and Stream" have lured a goodly number of Reliance people from home the past month. Many groups have enjoyed the fishing and camping around Pinedale and New Fork Lake. Some came home with a fine catch of fish, while others added another chapter to their book of fish stories. We won't mention who told the stories or who brought home the bacon.

Rain has played a bit of havoc around Reliance in the way of roads and bridges, but no great loss without some small gain. We defy other points in this vicinity to produce better lawns and vegetation than we have right here.

Mrs. R. H. Hyland and Mrs. R. J. Gibbon of Chicago have been guests of Mrs. Harry Lawrence this past month.

The Ladies' First Aid Team is getting a lot of enjoyment as well as instruction out of their meetings.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Sery and daughter have gone to St. Paul, Minnesota, on their vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hamblin are entertaining Mr. Hamblin's mother and father from Omaha.

Sarah Gibbs has gone to Salt Lake City to visit her aunt and incidentally study "Beauty Culture." We who know "Sis" feel that—lucky are the victims on whom she tries out her art.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Myers, Beverly and Wesley are going to be heard from. Under the instruction of Mr. Brueggemann of Rock Springs, they are studying Clarinet, Banjo and Saxophone. With Beverly as accompanist they will be the "Musical Myers."

Doe Fuhrer's "Fierce Sparrow" is fast assuming the proportions of a "Covered Wagon."

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Corrigan are going to California where they expect to make their future home.

Florence McPhie has gone to Standardville, Utah, to be with her sister Mrs. Roy Burehard.

The Boy Scouts left on July 5th for Scout Camp at New Fork Lake, and the Girl Scouts are all on their toes over their coming trip and camp at New Fork Lake.

Mrs. Joe Dominiski and daughter are driving to Ohio to visit Mrs. Dominiski's parents.

## Superior Baseball

(Continued from page 256)

Most Hits: Haag, 11.  
Stolen Bases: Lessen, 4.  
Putouts: McCorkle, 27.  
Most Runs: Lessen, 9; Scott, 9.  
Strikeouts in Regular Game: Reese, 13.

### LEADING HITTERS

July 1st

Haag, Cubs	.917
Lavery, Giants	.800
Scott, Giants	.750
Stephenson, Pirates	.750
Lessen, Giants	.692
T. Hiner, Cubs	.650
Boyd, Cardinals	.636
O'Connell, Pirates	.600
McCorkle, Cardinals	.571
Stoffa, Cubs	.556
Higgins, Pirates	.500

## Talk Happiness

Talk happiness!  
Not now and then, but every  
Blessed day,  
Even if you don't believe  
The half of what  
You say;  
There's no room here for him  
Who whines as ou his  
Way he goes;  
Remember, son, the world is  
Sad enough without  
Your woes.

Talk happiness each chance  
You get and  
Talk it good and strong;  
Look for it in  
The byways as you grimly  
Plod along;  
Perhaps it is a stranger now  
Whose visit never  
Comes;  
But talk it! Soon you'll find  
That yon and Happiness  
Are chums

—Anou.



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**John Scowcroft  
& Sons Company**  
OGDEN, UTAH.

# Increased Sales

This period, over the same period last year is our record for 1926. What do these mounting sales indicate?

First:—That business conditions in our locality are healthy and sound, this increase in sales does not just happen, **there is a reason.**

Second:—The growing recognition of The Union Pacific Coal Company Stores' principles:

(1) Quality first and always. The saving in purchasing for a big organization which buys quantities for cash, gives you maximum values in your purchases, making an economical place to trade.

(2) Free delivery.

(3) Courteous employees.

(4) Clean stocks.

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